

Another new chapter, *The Molecular Attack on Cancer* is a valuable addition to this new volume as an introduction to the subject. It would seem that this chapter could be expanded, particularly to reflect the waning interest in cancer chemotherapy and the exciting new developments in tumor immunology.

The chapter on Military Surgery has been expanded to include the experience of the Vietnam War and is augmented by photographs and descriptions of newer concepts in resuscitation, evacuation and early care of the traumatized patient.

The final chapter on Mathematical Analysis of Surgical Data should provide the student with some basic tools for assessing the significance and experimental discipline of many of the concepts he will be reading when he moves beyond the textbook stage.

The original design of the book, to provide a uniform approach yet reflect the basic thinking of the foremost surgical teachers in different areas, has been well preserved.

HERBERT I. MACHLEDER, M.D.

MEDICINE AND STAMPS—Edited by R. A. Kyle, M.D., and M. A. Shampo, Ph.D. Published by the American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago (60610), 1970. 216 pages, \$1.00.

"Medicine and Stamps," edited by R. A. Kyle, M.D. and M. A. Shampo, M.D., published by the A.M.A. in 1970 records on 206 pages in alphabetical order the biographies of 160 different physicians and scientists.

This work is printed on glossy paper and is of excellent legibility. With very few exceptions a full page has been allocated to each item. Next to the title a stamp, portraying the specific physician, is shown in black and white and enlarged as prescribed by law. Scott Catalogue numbers, country and year of issue, and identification of the particular author appear at the end of each biography. Between pages 110 and 111 there is a double page of special glossy paper, like the very attractive book jacket, entitled: "Representative Stamps Honoring Medical Pathfinders and Illustrious Practitioners." While the stamps shown on the double page are considerably reduced in size, those on the jacket are even more enlarged than those embellishing the biographies. The stamps on the jacket and on the double page are shown pretty close to their original colors.

Besides an informative foreword and the Table of Contents (7 pages)—listed alphabetically by the countries that issued the stamps shown—there also is an index of seven pages. Here the various personalities are listed under headings indicating their special field(s) of activity—a very useful addition.

As to the biographies, they are mostly of a basic quality, especially so if compared with those in the well known ATA Handbook No. 39 "Medical History in Philately" by Dr. G. Newerla, a highly esteemed member of the American Topical Association (ATA)-Medical Subjects Unit and considered an authority in this field, and in "Doctors Philatelic" by Oscar Gottfried, also a greatly respected, scholarly member of the ATA Medical Subjects Unit. His soft-cover book, containing 283 biographies, each with a portrait stamp, and also a very useful bibliography, has four supplements, bringing the whole collection up to October 1966. (Incidentally, no more supplements can be expected because—most regretfully—the author had to discontinue them for reasons of ill-health).

It would have been an appreciable improvement of the book's value, had such a cut-off date been added. But even if July 1961, as mentioned in the Foreword, would have to be considered as a limit, it would seem that many

important personalities have been omitted within the scope of the presentation. For this exclusion various reasons could fairly be stated but as none has been specified the reviewer is unable to express an opinion in that regard.

R. L. BALLIN

THE NEW SOCIAL DRUG—Cultural, Medical, and Legal Perspectives on Marijuana—Edited by David E. Smith, M.D., Medical Director, Haight-Ashbury Medical Clinic; Consultant on Drug Abuse, San Francisco General Hospital; Assistant Clinical Professor of Toxicology, University of California, San Francisco Medical Center. Prentice-Hall, Inc., Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey (07632), 1970. 186 pages, \$5.95.

This is a collection of eleven articles addressed to presenting informed material about marijuana. One is an original article, one is reprinted from *Science*, one is reprinted from the *Journal of Health and Social Behavior* and eight are reprinted from the *Journal of Psychedelic drugs*, edited by the editor of this volume. In general, all the articles are well written and constitute major and substantive contributions. The gathering of these together under one cover is an obvious attempt to promote one point of view as intimated by both the title and the Introduction. This is the soft-sell for use whereas in the past there has been a hard sell for abstinence. In this reviewer's opinion neither point of view is appropriate for reasoned scientific presentation or for responsible popular reporting. The assumption is that now that our society has finally found the pharmacological cookie jar—as pressures of super-industrialization mount—our tie to reality and subsequent defense will be our hand in the jar. Each will work out his own Social Drug and the case presented in this volume is that marijuana should not be excluded as an option. The editor and author may protest "misinterpretation," but the choice of title and content of the Introduction leave no doubt as to the point of view. The reviewer recommends the book for the value of the individual articles and for the convenience that they are bound together.

KEITH F. KILLAM, PH.D.

MORE THAN SKIN DEEP—Thomas H. Sternberg, M.D., Professor and Chairman, Division of Dermatology, School of Medicine, University of California, Los Angeles. Doubleday & Company, Inc., 277 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y. (10017), 1970. 330 pages, \$7.95.

According to the author this book was written to satisfy the vast reservoir of interest and concern about one's skin among those millions of people who never find occasion to visit a dermatologist. It is an attempt to explain in layman's terms the signs and wonders of the human skin. It is concerned with beauty and the appearance of the skin as well as its medical aspects and the aging process. It also is meant to teach its readers the skin changes which indicate the need to see a physician.

In the foreword there is a discussion of the anatomy and physiology of the skin. It details some of the physical and chemical agents and microorganisms to which one's skin is constantly exposed and mention is made of the skin's many and varied attributes which allow man to adjust to his environment.

Part One of the book is titled "A Dermatologist Talks About Beauty." This occupies 138 pages and includes chapters on general skin care, cosmetics, nails, hair, pigmentation, aging skin, reactions to medications and body odor.

Part Two is 68 pages long and is entitled: "A Dermatologist Talks About a Program of Skin Health Throughout Life." Chapters are devoted to pregnancy and the skin,

the pill, the skin and its care during infancy and early childhood, bugs, bites, and itching, puberty, adolescence and acne, hazards to the skin at work and at home, and maintaining good skin health in old age.

Part Three includes 103 pages under the heading: "A Dermatologist Described the Major Diseases of the Skin for the Layman." Chapters include systemic diseases of the skin, systemic infections with skin manifestations, benign tumors, skin cancers, collagen diseases, psoriasis, the skin in relation to cardiovascular disease, the endocrine glands, diseases of the lips and mouth, treatment, the nervous system and the skin, psychoneurosis and the skin. There is a good index.

At the end of each chapter in the first two parts of the book and at the end of the third part there are questions and answers based on the material presented. This involves some repetition. There is also some duplication of material in the three major sections of the book. The author recognizes and justifies this for handy reference.

I asked several non-medical people to read the chapter headings and some of the material. All expressed keen interest and asked to have the book for more complete examination. Nurses, secretaries, and other paramedical personnel will find this an excellent reference regarding skin diseases.

Dermatologists will find some subjects where they differ in point of view and emphasis with the author but very little on which there will be frank disagreement.

All physicians concerned with skin problems would do well to be aware of the book. Patients who have read it are sure to compare opinions and advice given them by their doctor with those expressed by the author.

H. V. ALLINGTON, M.D.

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OTORHINOLARYNGOLOGIC RADIOLOGY—A Radiologic Atlas of Ear, Nose and Throat Diseases—Richard Mittermaier, University Ear, Nose and Throat Clinic, Frankfurt am Main; English edition arranged by Paul W. Hoffmann, Department of Otolaryngology and Maxillo-facial Surgery, University of Cincinnati. Grune & Stratton, Inc., 757 Third Avenue, New York, N.Y. (10017), 1970. 403 pages, 694 illustrations, \$38.50.

This book does a good job of reviewing clinical radiology in the ear, nose and throat area. Its strong point is the clinical summary provided with each of the X-rays. My only criticism is that it does not contain a section on laryngograms as developed by Powers, et al., at Washington University in St. Louis.

In summary, I feel that it fills the need for a clinically oriented ear, nose and throat radiology atlas.

HERBERT H. DEDO, M.D.

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TRIGEMINAL NEURALGIA—Pathogenesis and Pathophysiology—Edited by Rolf Hassler, Professor, Max-Planck Institute for Brain Research, and A. Earl Walker, M.D., Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine, with 28 contributors. W. B. Saunders Company, West Washington Square, Philadelphia, Pa. (19105), 1970. 196 pages, 155 illustrations, \$15.50.

This detailed volume on trigeminal neuralgia is extremely well edited, being very concise. It contains the work of twenty-eight contributors in some 196 pages. It offers a tremendous wealth of information to those investigating or treating pain syndromes. It fills a growing void, since the volume on *Trigeminal Neuralgia* by Stookey and Ransohoff was published in 1959. The authorities contributing to this present volume are world renowned for their specific contributions to this problem. The chapters on the underlying anatomy and physiology are extremely well done and contain much detailed information. The

compilation of this much basic material on one clinical syndrome in a single volume is, indeed, an impressive undertaking and should remain a real contribution for many years to come.

The volume, however, does have a few minor drawbacks. The unfortunate delay of almost three years from the meeting in Germany in October, 1967, until the present date of publication causes some of the material to be far from new. For those interested in researching deeply into the subject of trigeminal neuralgia, there is very little information in this volume that is not already available in the various specialty publications. Further, in the rapidly advancing field of medicine, there are further contributions on this subject of trigeminal neuralgia that have not been included. Lastly, the clinical aspects with discussions of decompression versus compression procedures and the results of some of the surgical operations are certainly somewhat confusing. Perhaps the weakest section is the final three chapters on causation of trigeminal neuralgia. This is, of course, understandable, since no one has as yet the final answer concerning etiology. However, those who stress peripheral etiology seem on balance to have been given disproportionate space to those who stress the underlying neurophysiological central mechanisms. Gardner's beautifully written and detailed chapter #21 on the causation of trigeminal neuralgia again apparently fails to comprehend the difference between a central lesion and a central mechanism initiated by a peripheral etiological lesion. However, his treatment of a peripheral short circuit reverberating reflex arc, as opposed to the alternative theory of central neuron repetitive discharge, is extremely well summarized.

BENJAMIN L. CRUE, JR., M.D.

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DUNCAN'S DISEASES OF METABOLISM—6th Edition—in Two Volumes—Vol. I: Genetics and Metabolism—Vol. II: Endocrinology and Nutrition—Edited by Philip K. Bondy, M.D., Professor of Medicine, Yale University School of Medicine; in Association with Leon E. Rosenberg, M.D., Associate Professor of Medicine and Pediatrics, Yale University School of Medicine. W. B. Saunders Company, West Washington Square, Philadelphia, Pa. (19105), 1969. 1413 pages, \$39.00 (both volumes), \$21.00 (one volume).

Overall this edition is comprehensive, strong on fundamental mechanisms both in health and disease. The list of contributors is impressive and the scope is both broad and deep, especially from the viewpoint of the internist. The pediatrician will need another endocrinology text, especially for descriptions of ill-understood "endocrine" disorders.

The organizational plan is to present four parts: genetics, intermediary metabolism, endocrinology and nutrition, and it is a success. Some things I wanted to know had to be probed for in multiple places. I found the introductory chapters on genetics and intermediary metabolism excellent.

Because of my own bent I thought it would be worthwhile to keep a list of questions that I tried to look up and to write how I fared; some of these follow. Question—Should DBI be used to modulate brittle diabetes? The answer was available, and if one consulted the "recent developments" section, highly current. Question—What is the shape of the curve of concentration of immunoreactive insulin in plasma after glucose loading? The answer was available in terms of fasting and peak values in the section on diabetes; with further looking I found curves for the obese and normal subjects in the section on nutrition.

Question—How effective is each of the treatments of acromegaly in respect to the natural history of the disease, particularly the age at which death occurs and the